MA 24T(85)-1

CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS

Lumber Production and Mill Stocks

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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1985

MA24T(85)-1
Issued August 1986

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Production of lumber in the United States was 36.3 billion board feet in 1985. This is a decrease of 2 percent from the 1984 output of 37.1 billion board feet.

Easter lumber production was 17.2 billion board feet in 1985, compared to 17.9 billion board feet in 1984. Southern yellow pine production amounted to 10.1 billion board feet in 1985, a decrease of 5 percent from 1984. Production of eastern hardwoods, at 5.8 billion board feet in 1985, was 4 percent under the 1984 levels.

Western lumber production in 1985 was 19.2 billion board feet, an increase of 2 percent over the 1984 level of 19.1 billion board feet. Softwood production increased by the same percentage, to 19.0 billion board feet in 1985.

Imports of foreign lumber amounted to 33 percent of apparent consumption (domestic consumption less exports, plus imports) both in 1984 and 1985.

A description of the survey methodology and related information appears on page 6.

Table 1. LUMBER PRODUCTION: 1974 TO 1985

(Millions of board feet, lumber tally)

Year	Total	Softwood			Total hardwoods
		Total	Southern yellow pine	Other	
1985	36,314	30,282	10,142	20,140	6,032
1984	37,065	30,801	10,648	20,153	6,264
1983	34,553	28,926	10,180	18,746	5,627
1982	30,010	24,949	8,754	16,195	5,061
1981[1]	31,672	25,432	8,415	17,005	6,252
1980[1]	35,354	28,239	8,217	20,022	7,115
1979[1]	40,569	33,255	9,283	23,972	7,314
1978[1]	40,498	33,467	9,231	24,236	7,031
1977[1]	39,362	32,661	8,879	23,782	6,701
1976[1]	36,997	30,571	7,893	22,677	6,427
1975	32,619	26,747	6,967	19,780	5,872
1974	34,608	27,704	6,921	20,783	6,904

[1]Production figures for 1976-1981 have been benchmarked to revised levels established in this report for 1982. See "Description of Survey" for an explanation of benchmarking procedure.

Table 2. LUMBER MILL STOCKS: 1974 TO 1985

Year	Total mill stocks	Softwood	Hardwood
1985	4,462	3,537	925
1984	4,327	3,403	924
1983	4,335	3,417	918
1982	3,833	2,981	852
1981	3,938	3,041	897
1980	5,033	3,831	1,202
1979	4,888	3,807	1,081
1978	4,434	3,463	971
1977	4,607	3,580	1,027
1976	4,851	3,719	1,132
1975	4,947	3,854	1,093
1974	5,070	3,967	1,103

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Address inquiries concerning these figures to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Washington, D.C. 20233, or call Valerie Strang, (301) 763-5809.

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Table 3. PRODUCTION OF SOFTWOODS AND HARDWOODS, BY CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC AREAS: 1983 TO 1985

(Millions of board feet, lumber tally)

Geographic area	Total			Softwoods			Hardwoods			1984 Relative Error		
	1985	[r]1984	1983	1985	[r]1984	1983	1985	[r]1984	1983	Total	Softwoods	Hardwoods
United States	36,314	37,065	34,553	30,282	30,801	28,926	6,032	6,264	5,627	1.0	(NA)	(NA)
Eastern United States	17,162	17,920	16,991	11,330	11,859	11,576	5,832	6,061	5,415	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Alabama	1,793	1,771	1,567	1,459	1,438	1,324	334	333	243	3.8	4.1	4.6
Arkansas	1,366	1,452	1,382	1,130	1,247	1,153	236	205	229	4.2	4.4	4.5
Connecticut and Rhode Island	60	57	47	10	10	2	50	47	45	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Delaware and Maryland	126	141	108	57	55	54	69	86	54	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Florida	632	655	583	605	623	560	27	32	23	6.4	6.6	4.4
Georgia	1,892	2,070	2,018	1,727	1,898	1,791	165	172	227	4.7	4.9	4.6
Illinois	64	73	57	-	-	-	64	73	57	5.4	5.3	4.5
Indiana	414	398	366	3	7	7	411	391	359	4.8	3.4	4.9
Iowa	31	27	47	1	-	1	30	27	46	5.4	3.9	5.4
Kansas and Nebraska	20	26	21	1	1	4	19	25	17	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kentucky	249	281	261	3	8	8	246	273	253	4.7	2.6	4.8
Louisiana	531	604	698	416	450	569	115	154	129	3.7	4.2	3.6
Maine	743	772	886	636	664	744	107	108	142	4.2	4.7	5.4
Massachusetts	71	90	94	37	40	44	34	50	50	4.0	4.4	4.4
Michigan	214	243	232	28	23	22	186	220	210	4.7	3.4	5.0
Minnesota	151	155	184	56	53	58	95	102	126	4.7	3.4	5.0
Missouri	197	215	163	12	11	13	185	204	150	4.6	3.6	5.0
Mississippi	1,590	1,654	1,614	1,242	1,316	1,303	348	338	311	1.6	1.1	5.4
New Hampshire	148	131	127	118	106	102	30	25	25	1.1	1.1	1.4
New Jersey	7	11	10	1	1	-	6	10	10	4.5	(NA)	4.5
New York	290	335	357	64	82	81	226	253	276	4.8	5.1	5.1
North Carolina	1,409	1,388	1,505	1,043	1,005	1,139	366	383	366	3.7	3.9	4.3
Ohio	254	242	255	1	1	6	253	241	249	4.9	4.2	5.1
Oklahoma	210	235	223	164	183	187	46	52	36	4.0	3.9	4.0
Pennsylvania	425	435	414	13	13	15	412	422	399	4.2	3.5	4.3
South Carolina	1,164	1,211	1,149	990	1,019	968	174	192	181	4.3	4.7	2.0
Tennessee	475	507	343	122	120	105	353	387	238	4.0	3.7	4.3
Texas	991	1,032	805	861	920	741	130	112	64	2.3	2.3	2.2
Vermont	102	93	81	56	56	45	46	37	36	3.7	5.1	3.5
Virginia	820	852	808	402	431	450	418	421	358	3.3	3.2	4.3
West Virginia	338	389	280	5	5	7	333	384	273	5.4	5.7	5.5
Wisconsin	385	375	306	67	73	73	318	302	233	4.3	3.6	4.6
Western United States	19,152	19,145	17,562	18,952	18,942	17,350	200	203	212	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Alaska and Hawaii	114	136	147	114	136	147	-	-	-	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Arizona	372	377	288	372	376	288	-	1	-	0.1	0.1	(NA)
California	4,265	3,954	3,580	4,250	3,939	3,554	15	15	26	0.3	0.3	0.3
Colorado	131	185	105	131	185	105	-	-	-	5.6	5.7	(NA)
Idaho	1,826	1,636	1,603	1,826	1,635	1,600	-	1	3	1.1	1.1	2.6
Montana	1,567	1,502	1,281	1,587	1,502	1,281	-	-	-	6.2	6.2	(NA)
Nevada and Utah	78	78	72	78	78	72	-	-	-	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
New Mexico	205	245	173	205	245	173	-	-	-	4.4	4.4	2.6
Oregon	6,787	6,782	6,203	6,746	6,741	6,150	41	41	53	3.3	3.3	4.2
South Dakota	181	178	116	181	178	116	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	(NA)
Washington	3,457	3,911	3,826	3,313	3,767	3,696	144	144	130	0.8	0.8	0.7
Wyoming	149	161	168	149	160	168	-	1	-	4.6	4.6	0.1

Note: See "Description of Survey" for explanation of estimation methods.

- Represents zero. (NA) Not available. [r]Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published figures.

Table 4. EASTERN PRODUCTION, BY SPECIES: 1983 TO 1985

(Millions of board feet, lumber tally)

Product description	Total Eastern United States		
	1985	r1984	1983
All species	17,162	17,920	16,991
Softwoods	11,330	11,859	11,576
Pine, southern yellow	10,142	10,648	10,180
Other softwoods[1]	1,188	1,211	1,396
Hardwoods	5,832	6,061	5,415
Ash	222	219	224
Beech	91	111	112
Birch	95	95	120
Cherry	132	118	([2])
Cottonwood	105	125	197
Aspen	120	108	
Gum, black, tupelo, and sweet	285	300	278
Hickory and pecan	149	153	([2])
Hard maple	346	352	340
Soft maple	199	186	184
Oak, red	1,896	1,860	2,163
Oak, white	883	926	
Walnut	37	35	52
Yellow poplar	527	569	475
Other hardwoods[3]	544	448	561
Hardwoods n.s.k.	201	456	709

N.s.k. Not specified by kind. rRevised by 5 percent or more from previously published figures.

[1]Includes eastern white, jack, and Norway (red) pines, hemlock, eastern red cedar, northern and southern white cedar, balsam fir, eastern spruce, tamarack, and mixed woods not specified.
[2]Figures for cherry, hickory and pecan are combined with other eastern hardwoods for 1983.
[3]Includes sycamore, basswood, cypress, elm, mixed woods, and woods not specified.

Table 5. WESTERN PRODUCTION, BY SPECIES: 1983 TO 1985

(Millions of board feet, lumber tally)

Product description	Total Western United States		
	1985	r1984	1983
All species	19,152	19,145	17,562
Softwoods	18,952	18,942	17,350
Cedar	763	752	744
Douglas fir	7,766	7,809	6,434
Fir, white[1]	2,156	2,017	1,316
Pine, ponderosa	3,699	3,679	2,869
Pine, all other[2]	1,421	1,296	972
Redwood	1,155	999	852
Other softwoods[3]	1,992	2,390	2,199
Softwoods n.s.k.	-	-	1,964
Hardwoods[4]	200	203	212

- Represents zero. N.s.k. Not specified by kind. rRevised by 5 percent or more from previously published figures.

[1]Includes all western true firs.
[2]Includes lodgepole, sugar, and western (Idaho) white pines.
[3]Includes spruce, hemlock, larch, mixed woods, and woods not specified. May also include unspecified amounts of white fir commonly classified as hemfir.
[4]Includes alder, birch, cottonwood and aspen, maple, oaks, mixed woods, and woods not specified.

Table 6. PRODUCTION OF SOFTWOODS AND HARDWOODS, BY LUMBER INDUSTRY REGIONS: 1983 TO 1985

(Millions of board feet, lumber tally)

Lumber industry region[1]	Total			Softwoods			Hardwoods		
	1985	r1984	1983	1985	r1984	1983	1985	r1984	1983
United States	36,314	37,065	34,553	30,282	30,801	28,926	6,032	6,264	5,627
Eastern lumber regions	17,162	17,920	16,991	11,330	11,859	11,576	5,832	6,061	5,415
Southern pine	10,142	10,648	10,181	10,142	10,648	10,180	-	-	-
Southern hardwood	2,696	2,732	2,347	68	90	102	2,628	2,642	2,245
Appalachian	953	1,029	829	49	43	44	904	986	785
Northern hemlock and hardwood	584	612	547	83	93	79	501	519	468
Northeastern	1,821	1,892	2,091	919	948	1,052	902	944	1,039
Other	966	1,007	996	69	37	119	897	970	878
Western lumber regions	19,152	19,145	17,562	18,952	18,942	17,350	200	203	212
Douglas fir	7,111	7,444	7,613	6,928	7,259	7,467	183	185	146
Western pine	9,992	9,770	8,143	9,975	9,752	8,127	17	18	16
California redwood	1,935	1,795	1,659	1,935	1,795	1,609	-	-	50
Alaska and Hawaii	114	136	147	114	136	147	-	-	-

Note: Data shown in this table represent all hardwood and softwood lumber produced in each lumber industrial region. This is not to be confused with data included in tables 4 and 5 which represent lumber produced by species and by census geographic region. For example, lumber production in the California redwood region shown in this table includes all species in the region, which totaled 1,935 million board feet in 1985. Production of California redwood lumber, as shown in table 5, totaled 1,115 million board feet in 1985.

- Represents zero. rRevised by 5 percent or more from previously published figures.

[1]For definitions of lumber industry regions, see text.

Table 7. PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF SOFTWOODS AND HARDWOODS: 1985 AND 1984

(Millions of board feet)

Product code	Product description	Production	Exports of domestic merchandise	Percent exports to manufacturers' production	Imports for consumption	Apparent consumption[1]	Percent imports to apparent consumption
	1985						
	Softwoods	30,282	1,505	5.0	14,287	43,064	33.3
24212 63	Douglas fir	7,766	476	6.1	765	8,055	9.5
24212 65	Other fir	2,156	80	3.7	792	2,868	27.6
24212 14, 24212 71, 24212 73	Pine	15,262	448	2.9	819	15,633	5.2
24212 61	Cedar	763	27	3.5	808	1,544	52.3
24212 15, 24212 75, 24212 79	Other	4,335	474	10.9	11,103	14,964	74.2
24211 **	Hardwoods	6,032	376	6.2	312	5,968	5.2
	1984						
	Softwoods	30,801	1,585	5.2	14,351	43,567	33.0
24212 63	Douglas fir	7,809	532	6.8	603	7,880	7.7
24212 65	Other fir	2,017	80	4.0	765	2,702	28.3
24212 14, 24212 71, 24212 73	Pine	15,623	443	2.8	2,262	17,442	13.0
24212 61	Cedar	752	39	5.2	704	1,417	49.7
24212 15, 24212 75, 24212 79	Other	4,600	491	10.7	10,017	14,126	70.9
24211 **	Hardwoods	6,264	445	7.1	428	6,247	6.9

Note: For a comparison of SIC-based product codes, Schedule B export numbers, and TSUSA import numbers, see table 8.

** Represents a combination of codes.

[1]Apparent consumption is equal to production plus imports minus exports.

Table 8. COMPARISON OF PRODUCT CODES (DOMESTIC OUTPUT), SCHEDULE B EXPORT NUMBERS, AND TSUSA IMPORT NUMBERS

Product description	Domestic output	Import number	Export number
Douglas fir	24212 63	202.1520 to 202.1540	202.1620 to 202.1680
Other fir	24212 65	202.1820 to 202.1840	202.1920 to 202.1940
Pine	24212 14 24212 71 24212 73	202.0620 to 202.0640 202.0925 to 202.0985 202.1220 to 202.1240	202.0720 to 202.0740 202.0820 to 202.0840 202.1020 to 202.1040 202.1120 to 202.1140
Cedar	24212 61	202.2720 to 202.2780	202.2820 to 202.2880
Other softwood	24212 15 24212 75 24212 79	202.0320 to 202.0340 202.2120 to 202.2140 202.2420 to 202.2440 202.3020 to 202.3040	202.0420 to 202.0440 202.2220 to 202.2240 202.2520 to 202.2540 202.2920 to 202.2940 202.3120 to 202.3140
Total hardwood	24211 51 24211 53 24211 55 24211 57 24211 59 24211 61 24211 63 24211 65 24211 67 24211 69 24211 71 24211 73 24211 75 24211 77 24211 79 24211 99	202.3205 to 202.3215 202.3305 to 202.3315 202.3420 to 202.3440 202.3500 to 202.3700 202.3820 to 202.3840 202.4020 to 202.4040 202.4210 to 202.4270 202.4400, 202.4600	202.4312 to 202.4315 202.4320 to 202.4325 202.4330 to 202.4335 202.4340 to 202.4345 202.4360 to 202.4365 202.4370 to 202.4375 202.5740

Source: Bureau of the Census reports FT 410, U.S. Exports--Schedule E--Commodity by Country, and FT 135, U.S. General Imports--Schedule A--Commodity by Country.

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY

Scope of Survey. This survey covers sawmills producing lumber, sawed ties, and timbers, whether sawed for own use, sawed on contract for others, custom sawed, or sawed for sale.

Survey Methodology. The statistics in this publication represent total production of lumber by all manufacturers. These figures were collected on Bureau of the Census annual Form MA24T, Lumber Production and Mill Stocks. Figures for 1982 in this report were collected in the 1982 Census of Manufactures.

Figures for 1984 are based on a new sample of approximately 2,700 establishments. This panel was selected from a sampling frame composed of establishments that were included in the 1982 Census of Manufactures or that began operation after 1982, plus a number of sawmills identified by secondary sources such as the U.S. Forest Service, lumber grading agencies, and trade associations. The probability of selection depended upon the total employment of the establishment, the state in which the establishment operates, and the quantity and species produced. All sawmills with 20 or more employees were automatically included in the sample. Below this cutoff, probability of selection varied proportionately with quantity of lumber produced, within each state and species.

Totals for 1983 are estimates based on the rate of change from 1982 observed for establishments reporting in annual survey MA24T in 1983. The 1983 (old) survey panel consisted of about 1,600 sawmills selected from the establishments included in the 1977 Census of Manufactures, and from those that began operation after 1977. Species detail for 1982 and 1983 are based entirely on data reported by firms included in the old survey panel. No estimates of species detail were made for sawmills not included in the "old" panel; production for these establishments is included in the n.s.k (not specified by kind) categories.

Reliability of Data. The estimates of 1984 production derived from the new sample may differ somewhat from the results of a complete coverage survey. The sampling errors—the differences between the sample estimates and the results theoretically obtainable from a comparable complete coverage survey—are approximated by the standard errors of the estimates. In table 2 of this report, standard errors are presented in the form of relative standard errors, the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer. The sample estimate and its associated relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals expressed in the form of the sample estimate plus or minus some constant times the estimated relative standard error. For example, suppose the estimated total is 5,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent. Then the standard error is 100 (2 percent of 5,000), and the chances are approximately two out of three that the complete coverage total would be between 4,900 and 5,100 (estimate ± one relative standard error); the chances are approximately 19 out of 20 that the complete coverage total would be between 4,800 and 5,200 (estimate ± two relative standard errors); and it is almost certain that the complete coverage total would be between 4,700 and 5,300 (estimate ± three relative standard errors).

Totals for 1982 represent the equivalent of a complete coverage survey for that year. These figures consist of reported data; production or capacity information supplied by secondary sources; and data estimated based on employment reported in the census of manufactures. Estimated production amounts to less than 10 percent of total production.

Totals for 1983 represent estimates of total U.S. production, based on the rate of change between 1982 and 1983 that was observed for establishments reporting on the MA24T survey. A coverage rate can be calculated that represents the proportion of the estimated total accounted for by the establishments in the MA24T panel. For 1983, the coverage rate for total U.S. production is approximately 75 percent.

A major source of bias in the published estimates is due to imputing data for nonrespondents, for late reporters, and for data which fail logic edits. ("Bias", as used here, refers to differences between the true value and the estimated value.) Missing figures for establishments included in both the old (1983) and new (1984) samples are imputed based on yearly movements shown by firms reporting both years. Missing figures for new panel establishments not included in the old sample are estimated based on employment size. Imputation generally is limited to a maximum of 30 percent for any one data cell. Figures with imputation rates greater than 30 percent are footnoted.

The coverage and imputation rates are not explicit indicators of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse because the actual yearly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the estimated movements. The range of difference between the actual and estimated figures is not precisely known but is assumed to be small. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the published data increases as the percentage of estimation increases. Figures with coverage rates below 70 percent, or imputation rates above 30 percent, should be used with caution.

In addition to sampling error, and errors resulting from estimation for firms that were not canvassed, the results of this survey are subject to several sources of nonsampling errors. These include: (1) inability to obtain information about all cases in the survey; (2) response errors; (3) definitional difficulties; (4) differences in the interpretation of questions; (5) mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained, and (6) other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation for missing data. These nonsampling errors also occur in complete censuses. Although no direct measurement of the biases due to nonsampling has been obtained, precautionary steps were taken in all phases of the collection, processing, and tabulation of the data in an effort to minimize their influence.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Production. Total quantity for each type of species of lumber, sawed ties, and timbers, in thousand board feet for the species indicated. Materials sawed from bolts less than 6 feet long or materials sawed from slabs, edging, etc., are not included.

Stocks on Hand. Stocks of lumber on hand on December 31, whether sold or unsold, including rough, finished, green, and dry lumber on hand.

CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS AND DIVISIONS

Northeast Region:

New England Division: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Middle Atlantic Division: New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

North Central Region:

East North Central Division: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

West North Central Division: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

South Region:

South Atlantic Divison: Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

East South Central Divison: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi.

West South Central Division: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

West Region:

Mountain Division: Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada.

Pacific Division: Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, and Alaska.

LUMBER INDUSTRY REGIONS

Eastern Lumber Regions

Southern Pine:

All southern yellow pine.

Southern Hardwood:

All hardwoods in Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Delaware, and the lowland counties of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

Appalachian:

All hardwoods and softwoods, except southern yellow pine, in West Virginia, and Appalachian range counties of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

LUMBER INDUSTRY REGIONS—Continued

Eastern Lumber Regions—Continued

Northern Hemlock and Hardwood:

All hardwoods and softwoods, except southern yellow pine in Michigan and Wisconsin.

Northeastern:

All hardwoods and softwoods, except southern yellow pine, in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Other:

All hardwoods and softwoods in Minnesota, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, District of Columbia, New Jersey; and all softwoods except southern yellow pine in Missouri, Delaware, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas, and the lowland counties of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

Western Lumber Regions

Douglas Fir:

All softwoods and hardwoods in Washington and Oregon west of the Cascades, and in Jackson and Josephine counties in Oregon.

Western Pine:

All softwoods and hardwoods in Washington and Oregon east of the Cascades, in California (except the counties listed in the Redwood Region), and in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

California Redwood:

All softwoods and hardwoods in the following 11 counties of California: Alameda, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Humboldt, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, and Sonoma.

Alaska and Hawaii:

All softwoods and hardwoods in the States of Hawaii and Alaska have been included in the Lumber Industry Region tables of this publication to maintain consistency with the estimates shown for the total United States.

COMPARISON OF EXPORT, IMPORT, AND DOMESTIC OUTPUT DATA

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system used for domestic output and the statistical export and import commodity

classifications were developed independently. This results in considerable difficulty in comparing the three types of data for many commodity areas. The domestic output classification is based on type of industry; on the other hand, the export and import classification system is more materials oriented. Also, there are a substantial number of imported commodities which have no comparable domestic output classification. The relationships shown in this report should be considered only as approximations, since, in addition to the problems mentioned above, there are also the following problems affecting the comparability of the three sets of data.

Valuation. There are different methods of valuation for the three types of data:

- *Domestic Output*—Valued at the point of production. It includes the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, exclusive of freight charges and excise taxes.

- *Exports*—Valued at the point of exportation. It includes the selling price, or cost if not sold, and inland freight, insurance and other charges to the export point.

  Estimated producers' values of exports have also been developed. These values more closely approximate the values reported for domestic output because they exclude freight, insurance, and other charges applied from the producing plant to the export point.

- *Imports*—Valued at the first port of entry in the United States. It includes c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), duty, and other charges to the import point.

Duplication in Quantity and Value of Output. Because producers' shipments of some commodities may be used as materials for incorporation into other commodities, combinations of data for such commodities may contain a certain amount of duplication. Thus, percentages of exports to output or imports to apparent consumption (output plus imports minus exports) at four-digit or broader levels may be understated. Where duplication is known to be substantial, the output data are appropriately noted in the table.

Low-Value Import and Export Transactions. Detailed commodity information is not included for individual export shipments valued at not more than $1,000. Generally, detailed commodity information is not included for individual import shipments valued at not more than $1,000. For textiles and textile products, gloves, footwear, and miscellaneous rubber and plastics products, detailed commodity information is not included for individual import shipments valued at not more than $250. This is believed to have only negligible effects on the statistics for the bulk of the commodities.

Manufacturers' Shipments, Not Specified by Kind. The value of manufacturers' shipments at the four-digit industry level often includes a small amount which is not distributed among the individual five-digit product classes. Export and import percentages at the more detailed levels might, therefore, be slightly overstated.

Time Lag Between Output and Exports. There will be a lag between the time a commodity is produced or shipped by the producer and the time it is actually exported, especially when intermediaries (wholesalers, exporters, etc.) are involved. Ordinarily, this type of discrepancy is insignificant in annual figures.

"Direct" vs "Total" Commodity Exports and Imports. Export and import data do not include materials which are incorporated into other more finished products and exported or imported in finished form. Thus, by showing only direct exports and imports, the relation of exports to output and imports to apparent consumption for intermediate products is considerably understated.

Used Commodities. With a few exceptions, used or rebuilt commodities are classified in the same import or export codes as is new merchandise. Percentages are thus overstated to the extent that used or rebuilt products are significant in trade.

Geographic Area of Coverage. Import and export data reflect the movement of merchandise into and out of U.S. foreign trade zones, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico).

HISTORICAL NOTE

Data on lumber production and stocks have been collected by the Bureau of the Census since 1904. Historical data may be obtained from Current Industrial Reports (called Facts for Industry before 1959) available at your local Federal Depository Library. A list of these libraries may be obtained from the Bureau of the Census regional offices:

Office	Telephone
Atlanta, Georgia	(404) 881-2271
Boston, Massachusetts	(617) 223-2327
Charlotte, North Carolina	(704) 371-6142
Chicago, Illinois	(312) 353-6251
Dallas, Texas	(214) 767-0621
Denver, Colorado	(303) 234-3924
Detroit, Michigan	(313) 226-7742
Kansas City, Kansas	(816) 374-4601
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New York, New York	(212) 264-3860
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(AS)	Annually	Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM)
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Foreign Trade Reports		
FT410	Monthly	*U.S. Exports—Schedule E—Commodity by Country*
FT135	Monthly	*U.S. General Imports—Schedule A—Commodity by Country*

CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

Subject Area	Contact	Phone Number
Current Industrial Report MA24T	Valerie Strang	(301) 763-5809
Classification Systems Comparability	James Kristoff (ESD)	(301) 763-1935
Foreign Trade publications	Joyce Ware	(301) 763-5140
Census/ASM	Allen Foreman	(301) 763-5531
To order a Census Bureau publication	Customer Services (DUSD)	(301) 763-4100
International Trade Administration	Adair Mitchell	(202) 377-0377
Department of Agriculture	Bob Phelps	(202) 447-5016

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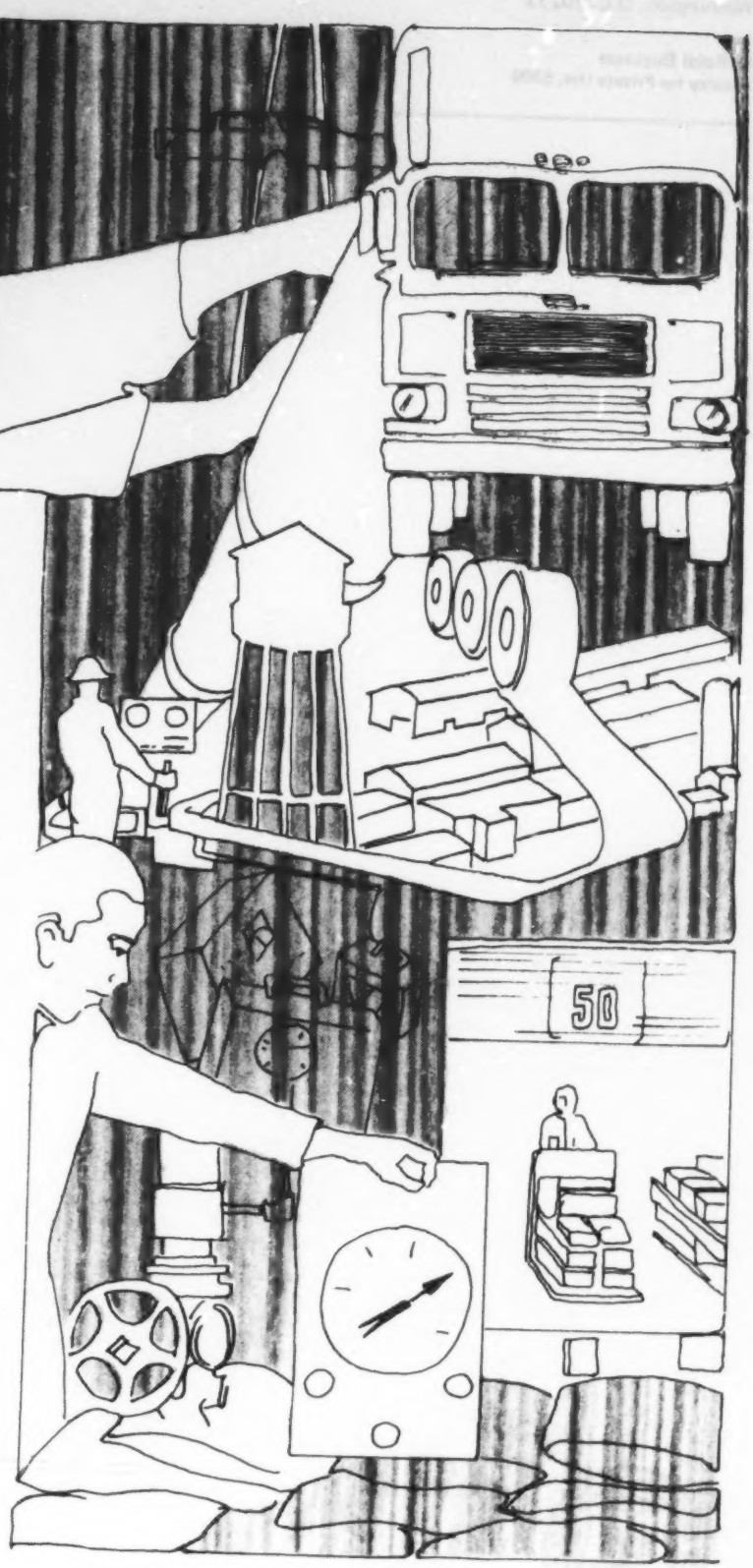
Current Industrial Reports



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